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CHIEF DEMOCRAT,

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G. W. CHASE,

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the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable
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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED WITH CARENESS AND DESPATCH.

WOMEN.

LOVED UPWARD.

O, when the world's cold face away is turned;
When dim has grown the altar fire, that burned
In the young heart so freshly; when the soul
Fainting leans the waves that o'er it roll;
When the green boughs of youthful hope have grown
Lentless and silent, cheerless, cold and lone;
When love is dying in the very heart
That cherished it with such a tender art;
When beauty's dream is faded, and its light
Is quenched, as in a sad and starless night;
O, then look upward!—that a cheering ray
Sent from the fountain of angelic day,
May reach thine eye, and in the heart restore
The sunlight of joy, to fade no more;
While a celestial peace shall over the soul,
Thy cause release, and the tear-fruited seal
Touched with immortal vigor by that beam,
Thou shalt awake from a death-like dream;
And short and easy then will be thy way,
Cheered by the glow of heaven-dimmed day;
Although through death, perch'd and drear, it lie,
Bright flowers shall wile to bloom before thine eyes;
Springs break forth at the feet; and then shalt hear
An angel's voice soft whispering in thine ear—
Loth heavenward still, and learn that thence above,
From Him who sits on Truth's resplendent throne,
Can come life's real blessing; and know
That not on trees of earthly planting grow
Fruits that can tempt thy inward part,
And fill with lustings thy soul and aching heart.

SCRAPES.

YOUNG MEN. It is an old proverb, that he who wins at the sun, to be sure he was not much hit, but his arrow will fly higher than if he had aimed at an object on a level with himself. Set on in the foundation of character. Set your standard high; and though you may not reach it, you can hardly fail to rise higher than if you aimed at some inferior excellence. Young men, are not, in general, conscious of what they are capable of doing. They do not task their faculties, nor improve their power, nor attempt, as they ought, to rise to superior excellence. They have no high, commanding object at which to aim—but often seem to be passing away life without aim. The consequence is, their efforts are feeble. They are not waked up to putting great or distinguished, and therefore fail to acquire a character of decided worth.

Intercourse with persons of decided talents and excellence, is of great importance in the foundation of a good character. The force of example is powerful. We are creatures of imitation, and by a necessary inference, are temporal influences very much dependent on the model of those with whom we usually associate. In this view, nothing is of more importance to young men than the choice of their associates. If they select for their models, the intellect, the virtue, and the enterprise, most and happy will be the effects of their own character and talents. Without example, young men run risks of failing in every thing, and are liable to be led into every vice, and to be led away in whatever is profligately indulged. It is necessary to all, especially of this class, that, as the consequence of intimacy with persons of bad habits and profligacies. We would not, however, have you treat such inferior characters with neglect or contempt—rather pay them attention. These need reprobation and faculty; let your example be such as shall have an influence in their reprobation, but never countenance their errors and vices.

Young men are in general but little aware how much their reputation is affected in view of the public by the company they keep. The character of their associates, is soon regarded as their own. If they meet the society, the worthy and respected, it elevates them in the public estimation, as it is an evidence that they respect others. On the contrary intimacy with persons of low character, always sinks them in the eye of the public. While he, perhaps, in intercourse with such persons, thinks but little of the consequence, others are making their remarks; they learn what his taste is, what sort of company he prefers; and predict, with no doubtful ground, what will be the issue of his own principles and character. There are young men, and there, too, who have no mean opinion of themselves, to be intrusted with whom, would be as much as one's reputation is worth.

Young men, too, should seek for independence of character. They should learn to think to concentrate their thoughts; to investigate, and to form opinions; and when once they have formed an opinion, they should be true to its avowal; manfully defend their sentiments, but with a candor that would allow others to enjoy the same privilege. A young man without thought, that investigates no subject for himself, is generally a slave to the opinions of others. He neither has the confidence nor deserves the respect of an enlightened community.

A BEAUTIFUL FIGURE. Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord, twisted with a thousand strings, that break asunder if one be broken. frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long, than that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed by accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenements that we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitution by nature. The earth, and the atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life, is impregnated with death—death is made to operate its own destruction! The food that nourishes contains the elements of decay; the soul that animates it by a vivifying fire, tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along our paths. Notwithstanding this is the truth, so palpably confirmed by the daily example before our eyes, how little do we let it to heart! We see our friends and neighbors perishing among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thought that our knell shall, perhaps, give the next summons warning to the world?

The prosperity of a people is proportionate to the number of hands and minds usefully employed. To the community, sedition is a fever, corruption is a gangrene, and idleness an atrophy. Whatever body, or whatever society wastes more than it acquires, must gradually decay; and every being that continues to be fed, and excretes in labor, takes away something from the public stock. No man can be truly prosperous and happy who is not industrious, and does not add to the happiness of society. He may, by chance, amass wealth, gained from the hard earnings of others, but as it adds to their privation and suffering, it will render him miserable. True prosperity is the result of industry and honesty; true happiness, of a consciousness of right, and of the happiness of those around us.

“No, Henry, I do not say but what they could have made as much, and perhaps more improvement in the solid branches of education, had they attended the District School during the last quarter. But you must acknowledge they are more graceful and genteel in their manners, and will take a higher stand in society than they would have done, if attending only the District School.”

No, Henry, I will not acknowledge any such thing. If you call it graceful and genteel to appear constrained and affected in manner and conversation, and indulging at the same time a feeling of contempt towards those attending a poor school, as you term it, then my ideas of gentility and gracefulness differ very much from yours.

“As to their taking a higher stand in society because their parents pay more for their instruction, than those sending to some other school it is all folly. It is their own merit and worth they must depend upon in order to be admitted into good society, not as to whether they have attended a District or a Select School. It is true, these foolish prejudices were eradicated; they are unworthy of a sensible, enlightened people, and it is my intention to send our girls to the District School, where they may acquire a plain, solid education; which will be of some service to them in after life.”

“But you do not mean to condemn all Select schools?”

“By no means. I know many excellent schools of this kind. But I do mean to condemn that contemptible pride and arrogance which many display, because they happen to attend or teach at school rather more expensive than some other institutions of the same kind, differing only in the name.”

“Well, Henry, I think you are in the right, though I never have reflected seriously on the subject before; but I will endeavor for the future to make some distinction between true gentility and false and foolish pride.”

“Believe what?” asked Mr. Hanson, who was seated very quietly reading a newspaper, as his wife entered the room.

“Why have you not heard the news?”

“No, I have not. But shall be happy to when you are composed sufficiently to tell me what it is.”

“Well, you know Mr. Mordant, who moved here from New York last week, and has retired from business?”

“Yes, I know Mr. M. very well; but did not know before that he had retired from business, I say, but this morning very busily engaged in putting up a wall around his garden.”

“Oh, well, that is nothing; just working a little for exercise, I suppose. But what I mean is, he does not do any public business, but lives like a peasant.”

“Yes, I understand. But what of him?”

“Why, he has sent his son and two daughters to the District School. Would you have thought it? He certainly cannot know much about them, or he would never have done so. And to think it should pass right by the Select School, where our girls attend, when I thought so much of having them go together; knowing also that it would pass to the generalitv of Madame Le Gare's school, it was known that the fashionable Mr. Mordant patronized it. I declare, I am so disappointed, I cannot get over it. For everybody knows what the District School is. None but poor children attend; and then they are all plodding together in one room, where they can learn nothing genteel or fashionable.”

“Well, my dear, I have waited for you to get through, before giving my opinion on the subject. And allow me to say, I hope never again to hear you express sentiments of this kind in relation to the District Schools. For my own part, I have cause to remember that school as long as I live, for there I received all the education I possess, which has enabled me to manage and transact business for myself, for some time. And if I did not acquire genteel and fashionable ideas, I certainly did acquire some solid ones, which have led me to dispense with foolish arrogance and pride, which leads many to act differently from what their judgment tells them is right, merely because they might not be considered quite as fashionable as some of their neighbors, and would thereby lose, cast in the estimation of some who consider it the height of gentility to do nothing for a living. As for Mr. Mordant—who is dominated a gentleman, because he is in no business—I can give you his history in a few words. He has been engaged in business in New York for a few years past, on a borrowed capital, had lived entirely beyond his income, and had been sending his children to the most expensive schools in the city, because he had not moral courage enough to send them to some less expensive school, because it was not considered genteel. The consequence of such a course might easily have been foreseen. He has been thrown out of business by his extravagance, and is now glad to come here, and cultivate a few acres of land given

him by a relation. He told me a few days since, he hoped past experience would make him a wiser and better man, and that he was now resolved to send his children to the District School, where they could acquire useful and practical views. Such is the history of Mr. Mordant; and such is the history of thousands before him, who are called genteel and fashionable, because they were once thought to be wealthy, and had retired from business or rather business had retired from them. I confess I am astonished, Emily, that one possessing as I have always given you credit for, should attach so much importance to names which can in no way affect the real character of an individual. At your earnest solicitation I have consented to let Maria and Julia attend a select school for one quarter. But if you can tell in what respect they have been more benefited than they would have, if they had attended a District School during this time I shall be happy to know. Have they acquired more useful or solid ideas on any subject than they could possibly have done at a less expensive school?”

“No, Henry, I do not say but what they could have made as much, and perhaps more improvement in the solid branches of education, had they attended the District School during the last quarter. But you must acknowledge they are more graceful and genteel in their manners, and will take a higher stand in society than they would have done, if attending only the District School.”

“I wish I had a better gown mother,” said Emily Foster, as she was getting ready for school, one cold morning in December; “the girls taught at this school; and yesterday, Julia Haven asked me, if I bought it of the rag-man.”

Mrs. Foster's eyes filled with tears, while her little daughter was speaking. A few years before, she had been in prosperous circumstances, but the death of her husband, and much sickness in the family afterwards, had reduced her to distressing poverty. Emily was the eldest of her three children, and she had but just entered upon her eighth year, so that, although the poor woman toiled all day with her needle, and Emily worked diligently almost every minute out of school-hours, she was hardly able to provide the family with the scanty food which was their daily fare, or with sufficient clothing to shield them from the inclemency of the weather. She has made great effort to send her daughter to school, because she was anxious that she should learn all that was possible in her circumstances. She knew that she could go only for a very short time, when she must leave school to toil wretchedly and uninterruptedly. It was therefore with a sorrowful heart, she learned that Emily had been exposed to ridicule on account of her patched and scanty dress. She tried hard, however, to conquer her emotion, and after being silent a moment, said, “But, my dear, your gown is not ragged. There is not a single hole in it.”

“I know it mother. I suppose they laugh at it because it is patched up so. I could hardly help crying yesterday, they made such sport of it.”

“But it is not harm, my child, to wear a patched gown. It is the very best I can get for you.”

“I know that, and I try hard not to care what the girls say—only sometimes it makes me feel so bad.”

Just then a lady entered to engage Mrs. Foster to do some sewing for her, and so the conversation between the mother and daughter was interrupted.

At last, thoughtful children little know how much unhappiness they often cause those, who have sufferings enough from the ills of poverty!

“Let no farmer, and no other man, relinquish the newspaper published in his own neighborhood, for the sake of taking some other larger, cheaper, or more popular paper published abroad. The newspaper published in one's own country is, as a general rule, more valuable than any other, if it be for nothing but the advertisements; for even they are the thermometer of a business, and often the key which opens the door to excellent bargains. It is of no little consequence to the farmer to know what is going on in his market town; the competition in buying produce; the changes in business operations; the settlements of estates, sales of farms, &c. &c. We venture to say there is no man who may not every year much more than save the price of subscription to his neighboring newspaper from its advertising columns alone; and on this ground all ought to patronize their own newspapers. This should be done also for weightier reasons, one of which we will name:—The mammoth, weekly sheets of the cities being furnished at a price with which no country paper can compete, (for the reason because made up generally from the matter once used and paid for by the daily papers,) are encroaching, discouraging, improvements, and gradually bringing the whole country under the influence, and in some sense the control, of the leading cities in the cities. Thus a tone is given to the morals, politics, and habits of the country, and we hesitate not to say, that the preponderance of this influence is bad. That people of the country get full enough of this influence thru' their own papers; and if they would not complete the supremacy of the cities over the moral and political destiny of the country, let them support the country newspapers. Take the city papers if you can afford it, and as many of them as you please, but first see to it that your own home paper is a regular visitor at your own fireside. Support them first and liberally, and they will hardly fail to support your interest.”

“I knew, Ellen, you only needed to have this subject placed before you in its proper light, and your good sense will enable you to view it in a right manner. I wish you to possess moral independence enough to do what is right, as well as to think rightly, even if you lose the friendship of your genteel and fashionable acquaintance by so doing. Friendship is not worth preserving when we have to sacrifice the higher and nobler feelings of our nature for its attainment. Let us be governed by principle, not by pride or fashion, and depend upon it we shall be happier, and our children will be more respected, even though they do attend a District School.”

“I understand. But what of him?”

“Well, my dear, I have sent his son and two daughters to the District School. Would you have thought it? He certainly cannot know much about them, or he would never have done so. And to think it should pass right by the Select School, where our girls attend, when I thought so much of having them go together; knowing also that it would pass to the generalitv of Madame Le Gare's school, it was known that the fashionable Mr. Mordant patronized it. I declare, I am so disappointed, I cannot get over it. For everybody knows what the District School is. None but poor children attend; and then they are all plodding together in one room, where they can learn nothing genteel or fashionable.”

“Yes, I know it mother. I suppose they laugh at it because it is patched up so. I could hardly help crying yesterday, they made such sport of it.”

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Oxford County Cattle Fair.

The Trustees of the Oxford Agricultural Society offer the following premiums to successful competitors at their Exhibition and Cattle Show, to be held at Norway Village, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st of October, 1847.

ON CROPS.

For the best crop of Wheat, not less than one acre, \$3.00
For 2d best do. 2.00
For 3d best do. 1.00
For the best specimen of Seed Wheat, not less than one bushel, 1.00
For the best crop of Indian Corn not less than one acre, 3.00
For 2d best do. 2.00
For 3d best do. 1.00
For the best specimen of Seed Corn, as to kind and quality, 2.00
For the best crop of Rye, not less than one acre, 2.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For the best crop of Barley, not less than one acre, 2.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For the best crop of White Beans, not less than 1-4 acre, 1.00
For the best crop of Peas, not less than one half acre, 1.00
For the best crop of Oats, not less than one acre, 1.00
For the best crop of Potatoes, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For 3d best do. 1.00
For the best crop of Carrots, not less than one fourth acre, 1.00

All to be raised in Oxford County the present season, from the plough. Claimants will be required to state in writing, the nature and condition of the land, and a short history of the cultivation giving the kind, quantity and quality of the seed, and all expenses. The land to be measured by a practical surveyor.

STOCK.

For best Horse, kept for Mares in this County during this season, 4.00
For second best do. 2.00
For best breeding Mare, 2.00
For best yoke of Working Oxen, 2.00
For best team of Working Oxen, not less than 10 yoke from one town, 1.00

For 2d best do. 1.00
For best yoke Fat Oxen, 1.00
For best Milch Cow, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For 3d best do. 1.00
For best Bull, kept for Cows during the season in this County, 1.00

For 2d best do. 1.00
For 3d best do. 1.00
For best yoke 4 years old Steers, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For 3d best do. 1.00
For best yoke 2 year old Steers, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For 3d best do. 1.00
For best yoke yearling Steers, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For 3d best do. 1.00
For best 2 year old Heifer, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For best yearling Heifer, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For best flock of Sheep, not less than 30 in number, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For best Ram, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For best Boar, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For best Sow, kept for breeding, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For best litter of Pigs, not less than six, presented by the person who raised them. 1.00

To entitle an applicant to a premium on Stock, the animals must be owned in this county; and the claimant must present a certificate, stating the breed and manner of raising and treating the animal, and its particular advantages. The qualities of the Milch Cow, must be proved by written evidence.

HORTICULTURE.

For the best specimen of Winter Apples, consisting of not less than five varieties, 2.00
For 2d best do. 1.00

For best specimen of Fall Apples, consisting of not less than five varieties, 1.00
For second best do. 1.00
For the best Pears, 1-2 bushel, 1.00
For the best Plums, 1-4 bushel, 1.00
For the best Grapes, 1-2 bushels, 1.00

SILK.
For the greatest quantity of Cocons raised in the County this season, 1.00

For the best specimen of Sewing Silk manufactured in the County, not less than one half pound, this season, 1.00

For the best specimen of Silk Gloves, Stockings, or Handkerchiefs, manufactured in the County, from silk raised therein, 1.00

DAIRY.
For the best Cheese, one or more not less than thirty pounds, 1.00

For 2d best do. 1.00
For 3d best do. 1.00
For the best Butter, made in June, not less than thirty pounds, 1.00

For 2d best do. 1.00
For 3d best do. 1.00
For the best Felt made Butter, 1.00

For 2d best do. 1.00
For 3d best do. 1.00

Claimants will present a concise statement in writing, of their process, and when made.

MANUFACTURES.

For the best Breaking up Plough, 1.00
For best seed Plough, 1.00

For the best piece of Filled Cloth of household manufacture, not less than 10 yards, 1.00

For the best do., of factory make, 1.00

For the best piece of Satinette, 10 yards, 1.00

For the best piece of Cassinere, 10 yards, 1.00

For the best piece of Woolen Flannel, of house-hold make, 10 yards undressed, 1.00

For the best Pitch Fork, 1.00

For the best Manure Fork, 1.00

For the best specimen of Horse-shoeing, 1.00

For the best piece of Cabinet Furniture, 1.00

For 2d best do. 1.00
For the best Narrow Axe, 1.00
For the best Broad Axe, 1.00
For the best Hoe, 1.00
For the best pair Thin Boots, sewed, 1.00
For the best pair Thin Boots, pegged, 1.00
For the best pair Thick Boots, sewed, 1.00
For the best pair Thick Boots, pegged, 1.00
For the best Hat for man, 1.00
For the best side of Sole-Leather, 1.00
For the best side of Upper Leather, 1.00
For the best lot of Harness-Leather, 1.00
For the best Calf-Skins, 1.00
For the best single horse wagon Harness, 1.00
For the best single horse Wagon, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For 3d best do. 1.00
For the best specimen of Seed Wheat, not less than one bushel, 1.00
For the best crop of Indian Corn not less than one acre, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For the best crop of Seed Corn, as to kind and quality, 1.00
For the best crop of Rye, not less than one acre, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For the best crop of Barley, not less than one acre, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For the best crop of White Beans, not less than 1-4 acre, 1.00
For 2d best do. 1.00
For the best crop of Carrots, not less than one fourth acre, 1.00

For 2d best do. 1.00
For the best single Horse Sleigh, so constructed that the left runner will follow directly after the horse, making two paths, and a ridge in the middle of the road, 1.00
For the best Horse-Cart and Harness, 1.00
For the best Horse-Cart, 1.00
For the best Horse-rake, 1.00
For best specimen of Wheat Flour, not less than 35 lbs. to the bushel, to be awarded to the Miller who manufactured it, 1.00

For 2d best performance of the same, 1.00
For 3d best do. do. 1.00
For 4th best do. do. 1.00

No person shall have any advantage in obtaining a premium on account of time, provided the work is accomplished within 35 minutes.

No person need expect a premium unless he ploughs in the best manner and at the least expense, without injuring his team, by oxen or horses, 1.00

For 2d best performance of the same, 1.00
For 3d best do. do. 1.00
For 4th best do. do. 1.00

No person shall have any advantage in obtaining a premium on account of time, provided the work is accomplished within 35 minutes.

No person need expect a premium unless he ploughs in the best manner and at the least expense, without injuring his team, by oxen or horses, 1.00

For 2d best performance of the same, 1.00
For 3d best do. do. 1.00
For 4th best do. do. 1.00

No person shall have any advantage in obtaining a premium on account of time, provided the work is accomplished within 35 minutes.

No person need expect a premium unless he ploughs in the best manner and at the least expense, without injuring his team, by oxen or horses, 1.00

For 2d best performance of the same, 1.00
For 3d best do. do. 1.00
For 4th best do. do. 1.00

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No person need expect a premium unless he ploughs in the best manner and at the least expense, without injuring his team, by oxen or horses, 1.00

For 2d best performance of the same, 1.00
For 3d best do. do. 1.00
For 4th best do. do. 1.00

No person shall have any advantage in obtaining a premium on account of time, provided the work is accomplished within 35 minutes.

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